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A new species of *Parajotus* from Central Africa (Araneae: Salticidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Parajotus cinereus* n. sp., a new jumping spider from Congo and Uganda is described.

Key words: arachnology, Araneae, Salticidae, *Parajotus*, new species, Afrotropical Region.

Parajotus PECKHAM ET PECKHAM, 1903 is a small genus including hitherto only two African species: *P. obscurofemoratus* PECKHAM et PECKHAM, 1903 from South Africa and *P. refulgens* WESOŁOWSKA, 1999 from Zimbabwe. A new species found in Central Africa is described below. The detailed study of the species biology as carried out by K. SALM and R. R. JACKSON. Results of their research will be published separately.

***Parajotus cinereus* n. sp.** (Figs 1-10)

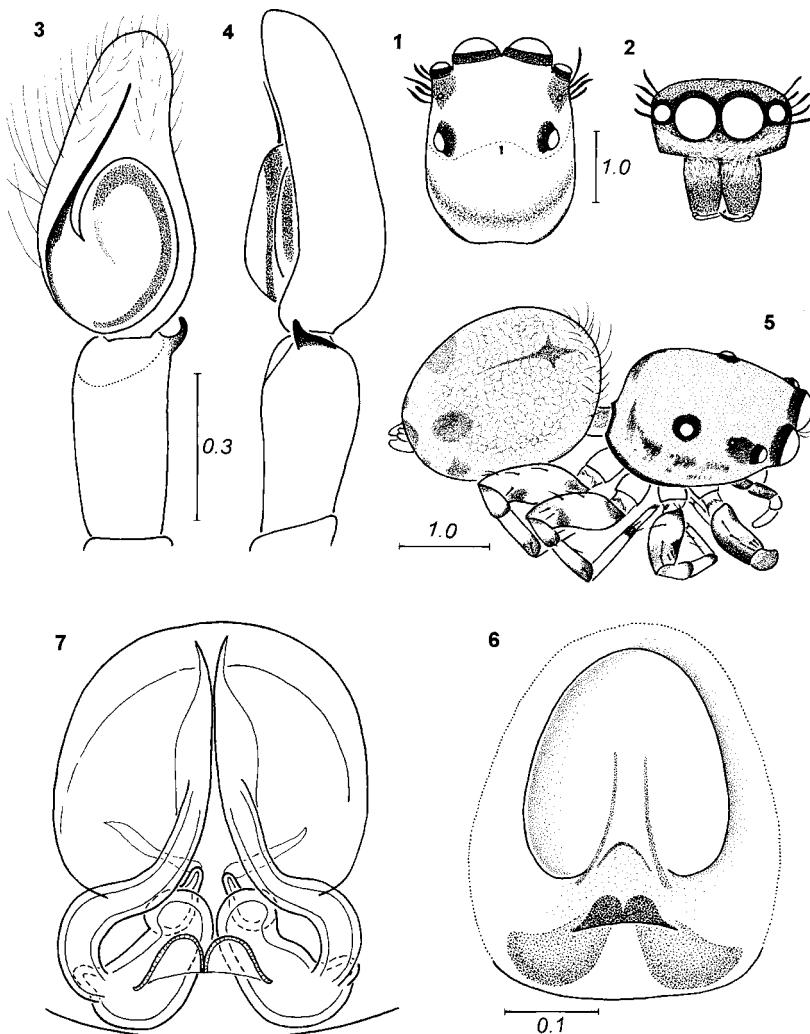
ETYMOLOGY

The specific name is Latin and refers to the generally grey body coloration of this species.

DIAGNOSIS

The species is closely related to *Parajotus refulgens* WESOŁOWSKA, 1999 from Zimbabwe but may be easily distinguished by the generally greyish silver colora-

tion of the body. The female has distinctly shorter seminal ducts and its two epigynal pockets are closer to each other (cf Fig. 7 with fig. 51 in WESOŁOWSKA 1999). The male may be recognized by the rather ovoid bulbus of the palp (rounded in *P. refulgens*) and different position of the embolic base (cf Fig. 3 with fig. 48 in WESOŁOWSKA 1999). The male resembles also *Parajotus obscurofemoratus* PECKHAM ET PECKHAM, 1903 but may be separated by the shape of the embolus (cf Fig. 3 with fig. 2A on pl. XXII in PECKHAM & PECKHAM 1903).



1-7. *Parajotus cinereus* n. sp.: 1 – carapace of male in dorsal view, 2 – carapace of male in frontal view, 3-4 – palpal organ in ventral and lateral views, 5 – general appearance of female, 6 – epigyne, 7 – internal structure of epigyne. 1-2 – holotype, 3-7 – paratypes

DESCRIPTION

Measurements (male/female): Carapace length 2.1-2.3/1.6-1.9, width 1.5-1.7/1.3-1.4, height 1.0-1.1/0.6-0.8. Abdomen length 1.8-2.4/1.9-2.1, width 1.3-1.8/1.5-1.9. Eye field length 1.0-1.1/0.9-1.0, anterior width 1.3-1.6/1.2-1.3, posterior width 1.2-1.4/1.1-1.2.

Leg spination: Male: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl and rl 1, Tb pl 1-1, rl 0-1, v 2-2-1ap, Mt pl and rl 1ap, v 2-2ap; II Fm d 0-1-1-3, pl and rl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl and rl 1, Tb pl and rl 1-1, v 1-1-2ap, Mt pl 1-ap, rl 1-1, v 2-2ap; III Fm d 0-1-1-3, pl and rl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl and rl 1, Tb pl 0-1-1, rl 1-1-1, v 1-2ap, Mt pl 1-2ap, rl 1-1-1ap, v 2-2ap; IV Fm d 0-1-1-3, pl and rl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl and rl 1, Tb pl 0-1, rl 1-1-1, v 2ap, Mt d and rl 1-1ap, pl 1-1ap, v 1ap. Female: I: Fm d 0-1-1-3, pl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl 1, Tb pl 0-1, v 1-2, Mt pl and rl 1ap, v 2-2ap; II Fm d 0-1-1-3, pl and rl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl 1, Tb pl, rl and v 0-1, Mt pl 1-1ap, rl 1-1, v 2-2ap; III Fm d 0-1-1-3, Pt pl and rl 1, Tb pl 0-1, rl 1-1, v 2ap, Mt pl 1-2ap, rl 1-1-1ap, v 2-2ap; IV Fm d 0-1-1-3, rl 0-0-0-1, Pt pl and rl 1, Tb pl 0-1, rl 1-1-1, v 2ap, Mt d and rl 1-1ap, pl 1-1ap, v 1ap.

Male. General appearance in Fig. 8. Carapace moderately high with large eye field occupying half of its length. Eye field trapezoid, distance between anterior lateral eyes slightly larger than between posterior lateral eyes. Anterior median eyes very large, their diameter more than twice larger than diameter of anterior lateral eyes (Figs 2, 9). Fovea poorly visible. Carapace yellowish brown, eyes surrounded by black rings, small grey spots formed by light hairs between eyes of first row. Light grey hairs cover densely whole carapace, only on slopes some brown hairs. Few dark brown lanceolate scale-like hairs near anterior lateral eyes (Figs 1, 2, 9). Such scales are characteristic of males in this genus but are probably easily lost (e.g. they are absent in the paratype). Clypeus low with white hairs, such hairs cover also base of chelicerae (Figs 2, 9). Chelicerae brown, with two teeth on promarginal edge and single retromarginal tooth. Labium and maxillae dark yellow, their tips whitish. Sternum and coxae whitish yellow. Abdomen ovoid, greyish with numerous silver spots of translucent internal guanine crystals. Traces of two pairs of large ochre patches (absent in paratype). Dorsum clothed in very dense light grey hairs. Venter also light but without silver spots. Spinnerets whitish. Legs generally light, yellowish white, but basal parts of segments dark yellow to light brown. First leg longer (especially long tibia) and darker than remaining ones, its femur and patella brown, large brownish patch at prolateral surface of tibia distally. Leg hairs light, spines brown. Pedipalps yellow, densely covered with long light hairs, only their femora light brown. Palpal tibia long with single very short apophysis (Fig. 4). Bulbus oval, embolus straight, rather thin (Fig. 3).

Female. General appearance in Figs 5, 10. Slightly smaller than male, its coloration more contrasted. Carapace like that in male but a little lower, with brown patches on sides (in some specimens grey hairs covering carapace partially bald). Brown thin line along lateral and posterior edges of carapace. Light grey

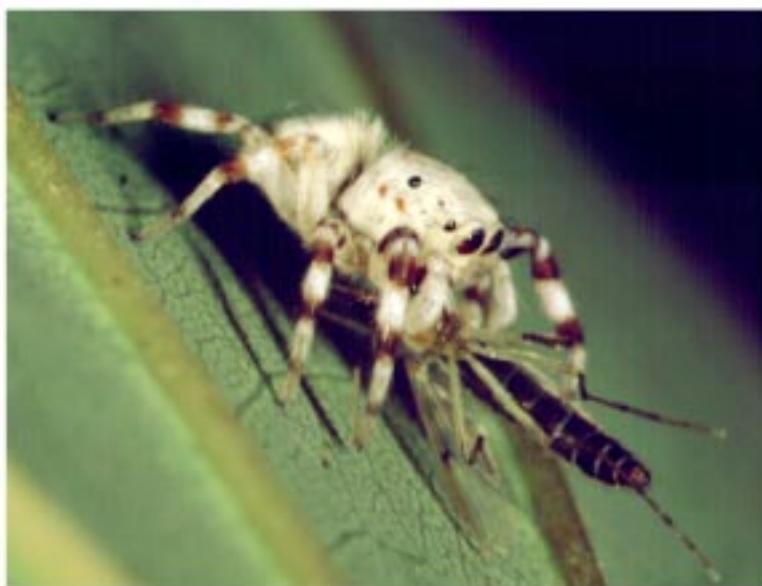
hairs cover carapace dorsally, among them sparse brown bristles. Mouth parts as in male. Abdomen rounded, very swollen, light greyish with silver spots of translucent guanine. Distinct cardiac mark. Few pairs of glaring ochre patches on dorsum. Number of the patches varies, usually there are large patches on dorsum and small on sides; the pattern distinct posteriorly. Dense grey hairs cover abdomen, longer and bushier at its anterior margin. Venter light. Legs darker than in male, white yellowish with distinct brown rings at bases and ends of their segments. Femur of first leg brown with elongated light path dorsally. Leg hairs whitish and brown (corresponding with background), spines dark. Palps light with brown femora. Epigyne weakly sclerotized, with large shallow depression partially separated by median elevation (Fig. 6). Two epigynal pockets closer to each other, situated in distance from epigastric furrow. Seminal ducts long, very weakly sclerotized in initial part, receptacles bean-shaped (Fig. 7).

HABITAT

The species lives in tree foliage, generally in the interior of forest (R. JACKSON, pers. comm.).

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: male, Congo, Brazzaville, Bakongo, beaten from bushes and dry grass, 19.X.1963 leg. J. BALOGH & A. ZICSI, Hung. Soil Zool. Exp., nr 8 (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest).



8. Male of *Parajotus cinereus* with prey



9



10

9-10. *Parajotus cinereus*: 9 - male, frontal view, 10 - female

Paratypes: Uganda, Entebbe, shore of Lake Victoria, Botanical Gardens, rain forest, 1 male, 1 female, V.2001, leg. R. JACKSON (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren); same locality, 2 females, I.1996, leg. R. JACKSON (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville); 1 female, I.1996, (Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University).

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